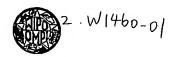
PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵: C07D 401/04, 403/04, 405/14 C07D 401/14, 413/14 A61K 31/505

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 92/07844

A1

(43) International Publication Date:

14 May 1992 (14.05.92)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US91/07254

(22) International Filing Date:

10 October 1991 (10.10.91)

(30) Priority data: 609,986

6 November 1990 (06.11.90) US

(60) Parent Application or Grant

(63) Related by Continuation

US Filed on 609,986 (CON) 6 November 1990 (06.11.90)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PFIZER INC. [US/US]; Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COE, Jotham, Wadsworth [US/US]; 151 Lamphere Road, Mystic, CT 06355 (US). FLIRI, Anton, Franz [AT/US]; 120 McKinley Avenue, Norwich, CT 06360 (US). KANEKO, Takushi [JP/US]; 398 Northwood Drive, Guilford, CT 06437 (US). LARSON, Eric, Robert [US/US]; 162 Lantern Hill Road, Mystic, CT 06355 (US).

(74) Agents: LUMB, J., Trevor et al.; Pfizer Inc., Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340 (US).

(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CA, CH (European patent), CS, DE (Utility model), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, PL, SE (European patent), SU+,US.

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: QUINAZOLINES DERIVATIVES FOR ENHANCING ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

(57) Abstract

2,4-Diaminoquinazoline derivatives as potentiators of chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of cancer.

+ See back of page

+ DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES -	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	Fi	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JР	Japan	SD	Sudan
CC	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland		of Korca	5N	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KR	Republic of Korea	รบ+	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LI	Liechtenstein	TD	Chad
cs	Czechoslovakia	LK	Sri Lanka	TC	Togo
DE	Germany	LU	Luxembourg	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MC	Monaco	03	Office States of America

10

15

20

25

30

QUINAZOLINES DERIVATIVES FOR ENHANCING ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to 2,4-diaminoquinazolines and their use as sensitizers of tumor cells to anticancer agents.

In cancer chemotherapy the effectiveness of anticancer drugs is often limited by the resistance of tumor cells. Some tumors such as of the colon, pancreas, kidney and liver are generally innately resistant, and other responding tumors often develop resistance during the course of chemotherapy. phenomena of multidrug resistance (MDR) is characterized by the tumor cell's cross-resistance to structurally unrelated drugs. The drugs which are the target of resistance include adriamycin, daunomycin, vinblastine, vincristine, actinomycin D and etoposide. The resistance cells are often associated with overexpression of the mdrl gene. This gene product is a family of 140-220 kd trans-membrane phosphoglycoprotein (P-glycoprotein) which functions as an ATP-dependent efflux pump. Thus, it has been postulated that this efflux mechanism keeps the intracellular level of the anticancer drug low, allowing the tumor cells to survive.

In recent years various substances such as verapamil, nifedipine and diltiazem have been used in in vitro experimental systems to reverse the MDR phenomena. More recently some of these agents have

10

15

20

25

30

been tested clinically as MDR reversing agents. Little efficacy has been observed with verapamil or trifluoroperazine. Thus, there is a need for an effective MDR reversing agent.

The 2,4-diaminoquinazolines are prepared by known methods utilizing 2,4-dichloroquinazolines [Postovskii and Goncharova, 2h. Obshch. Khim., 32, 3323 (1962)]. Curd et al. (J. Chem. Soc., 1947, 775) reported the synthesis of 2,4-dichloroquinazolines from the corresponding 2,4(1H, 3H)quinazolinedione. Wellcome Foundation discloses 2,4-diaminoquinazolines of general structure D as antibacterials [GB patent 806772 (1958)]. Hess [US 3,511,836 (1970)] patented compounds of structures E, F, and G as antihypertensive agents. Wijbe [GB patent 1,390,014 (1975)] patented a process for compounds of structure H and these compounds are claimed to be antibacterials. Lacefield [US patent 3,956,495 (1976)] describes compounds of the general formula I as antithrombotic agents. Crenshaw [US patent 4,098,788 (1978)] patented a process for the production of compounds of formula J. Hess [European Patent 0,028,473 (1981)] describes chloro- and alkoxysubstituted 2,4-diaminoquinazolines of formula K. Ife et al. describe compounds of general structur L as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion [WO 89/0527 (1989)]. Compounds of structures M and $\ddot{\text{N}}$ were published as phosphodiesterase inhibitors [Miller, J. Med. Chem., 28, 12 (1985)]. Richter et al. published compounds of structur O as inhibitors of dihydrofolate reductase [J. Med. Chem., 17, 943 (1974)]. In search

25

J

of compounds with herbicidal activity Miki et al. reported the synthesis of 2,4-dialkglaminoquinazolines (P) (Chem. Pharm. Bull. 30, 2313 (1982)]. Arylazido-prazosin (Q) has been shown to bind to P-glycoprotein [Safa et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 166, 259 (1990)].

10
$$R^{2} \xrightarrow{R^{1} NH^{2}} NH_{2}$$

$$R_{5} \xrightarrow{NR_{3}R_{4}} R_{5} \xrightarrow{NR_{1}R_{2}} R_{6} \xrightarrow{NR_{1}R_{2}} R_{6} \xrightarrow{NR_{1}R_{2}} R_{6} \xrightarrow{R} NR_{1}R_{2}$$

$$R_{5} \xrightarrow{NR_{1}R_{2}} R_{6} \xrightarrow{NR_$$

20
$$R_5$$
 R_6
 R_6
 R_7
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8
 R_8

K

L

-4-

10

20

25

Q

Summary of the Invention

The compound of the present invention are of the formula

10

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_{1} & R_{2} \\ X & N & R_{3} \\ X^{2} & N & R_{4} \end{array}$$

15

I

20 or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof where X and X1 are each hydrogen, alkyl of one to four carbon atoms, iodo, bromo, nitro, chloro, fluoro, methylthio, amino, alkylamino of one to three carbon atoms, methylsulfinyl, aminomethyl, $(CH_3)_2S^{\oplus}$, dialkylaminomethyl of three 25 to seven carbon atoms, hydroxymethyl, morpholino, thiomorpholino, benzoylamino, substituted benzoylamino wherein said substituent is azido, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, chloro or trifluoromethyl, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon atoms, 4-methylpiperazino, piperazino, piperidino, pyrroli-30 dino, dialkylamino of two to six carbon atoms or alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms; X2 is hydrogen, alkyl of one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms; X and X1 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy; R, is alkyl having one to four carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of three 35 to seven carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two to three carbon atoms or benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl; R2 is hydrogen, alkyl of one to eight carbon atoms or benzyl; R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached 40 form

(a) a moiety of the formula

5

10

where Q is hydrogen, alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, hydroxy, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon atoms, alkyl of one to three carbon atoms, bromo, iodo, chloro, fluoro, nitro, morpholino, amino, alkylamino of one to three carbon atoms or dialkylamino of two to six carbon atoms, Q¹ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q² is hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, Q³ and Q³ together are methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy, R is hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, m is an integer of 0-2, p is an integer of 1-2, R, is hydrogen or dialkoxybenzyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and R and R, together are alkylene having one to three carbon atoms,

- (b) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-beta-carbol-2-yl or
- (c) piperidino of the formula

$$R_6 - N -$$

where R_6 is pyridylmethoxy, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having two to three carbon atoms or benzoxazol-2-ylmethyl

- (d) octahydroisoindol-2-yl or
- (e) decahydroisoquinol-2-yl;

 R_3 is

- (a) cycloalkyl of three to seven carbon atoms,
- (b) benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl
- (c) aralkyl of the formula

10

5

15

wherein n is an integer of 1 or 0, W is 0, S or a chemical bond, A is alkylene of one to four carbon atoms, Y is hydrogen, alkyl of one to three carbon atoms, fluoro, chloro, bromo, hydroxy, alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, benzyloxy, nitro, dimethylamino or amino, Y¹ is hydrogen, alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, chloro, fluoro, hydroxy or benzyloxy, Y² is hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Y and Y¹ together are methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy,

(d) aralkyl of the formula

15

25

30

where R_7 is hydroxy, alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms or $C_6H_5(CH_2)_10$, n is 1, \underline{t} is an integer of 1 or 0, A is alkylene of one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy,

- (e) pyridylalkyl said alkyl having one to four carbon atoms,
- (f) alkoxyalkyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two to three carbon atoms,
 - (g) indolylalkyl of the formula

where A is alkylene of one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(h) tetrahydronaphthalene of the formula

where A is alkylene of one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy;

(i) aralkanol of the formula

- 10 where W is O, S or a chemical bond and Q³ is hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms,
 - (j) 2,3-dihydro-2-hydroxyinden-1-yl,
 - (k) aracycloalkyl of the formula

15

20

- wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,
 - (1) indene of the formula

30

$$0^3$$

wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

- (m) naphthyl or
- (n) 1-methylpyrrol-2-yl;

 R_4 is hydrogen or alkyl of one to eight carbon atoms and R_3 and R_4 taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form

(a) a tetrahydroisoquinoline of the formula

10

5

15

where Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy,

(b) piperidino of the formula

wherein R₈ is benzyl, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having 30 from one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having two to three carbon atoms or alkyl sulfonamide of the formula

where Ro is alkyl of one to four carbon atoms

- (c) 3-methyl-3-phenylpiperidino or
- (d) piperazino of the formula

5

10

where R_{10} is hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl of two to six carbon atoms, acyl of one to six carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxycarbonyl of three to six carbon atoms, furoyl, benzoxazol-2-yl, pyrimid-2-yl or benzodioxan-2-ylcarbonyl.

15

A preferred group of compounds are those where X and X^1 are each alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

20

where Q^1 is alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, R and R, are each hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, R, is aralkyl of the formula

5

10

where Y^1 and Y^2 are each methoxy, n is 0, W is a chemical bond, A is ethylene and R4 is hydrogen. Especially preferred within this group are the compounds where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 15 is 7-methoxy, Q is 5-hydroxy, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y^1 is 2-methoxy and Y^2 is 3-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^2 is 4-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 20 7-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 2-methoxy and \mathbf{Y}^2 is 3-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, \mathbf{X}^1 is 7-methoxy, Q and Q^2 are each hydrogen, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, Y is hydrogen, Y^1 is 3-methoxy and Y^2 is 4-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 5-methoxy, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, 25 Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y¹ is 3-methoxy and Y² is 4-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is 2-bromo, Y^1 is 4-methoxy and Y^2 is 5-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, 30 Y is hydrogen, Y^1 is 3-methoxy and Y^2 is 4-methoxy and where X is 6-methoxy, X^{l} is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-methoxy, Q^{l} is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^2 is 4-methoxy.

A second group of preferred compounds are those where 35 $\rm X^{i}$ and $\rm X^{2}$ are each hydrogen, $\rm R_{I}$ and $\rm R_{2}$ when taken together

with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

5

10

where Q and Q¹ are each alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, Q^2 is hydrogen, R and R₅ are each hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, 15 R₃ is aralkyl of the formula

20

wherein Y² is hydrogen, n is 0, W is a chemical bond and A is ethylene and R₄ is hydrogen. Especially preferred within this group are compound where X is 5-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q¹ is 7-methoxy, Y is 2-chloro and Y¹ is hydrogen, where X is 5-chloro, Q is 6-methoxy, Q¹ is 7-methoxy, Y is 2-chloro and Y¹ is hydrogen, where X is 5-methyl, Q is 6-methoxy, Q¹ is 7-methoxy, Y is 3-methoxy and Y¹ is 4-methoxy and where X is 6-dimethylamino, Q is 6-methoxy, Q¹ is 7-methoxy, Y is 3-methoxy and Y¹ is 4-methoxy.

A third group of preferred compounds are those where X and X^I are each alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is

hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

5

10

where Q^2 is hydrogen, R_3 is hydrogen, p is 1-2, R_3 is aralkyl of the formula

15

20

where Y and Y¹ are each alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, Y² is hydrogen, n is 0, W is a chemical bond, A is ethylene and R, is hydrogen. Especially preferred within this group are compounds where X is 6-methoxy, X¹ is 7-methoxy, Q and Q¹ are each hydrogen, p is 1, R is methoxy, m is 0, Y is 2-methoxy and Y¹ is 3-methoxy, where X is 6-methoxy, X¹ is 7-methoxy, Q and Q¹ are each hydrogen, p is 2, R is hydrogen, m is 1, Y is 3-methoxy and Y¹ is 4-methoxy and where X is 6-methoxy, X¹ is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-amino, Q¹ is hydrogen, R is hydrogen, m is 0, p is 1, Y is 3-methoxy and Y¹ is 4-methoxy.

A fourth group of preferred compounds those where X and X^1 are each alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms, R_1 and R_2 when

taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

5

10

where Q and Q¹ are each alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, Q^2 is hydrogen, R and R₅ are each hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, 15 R₃ is aralkyl of the formula

where Q^3 and Q^4 are each alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, 25 R₇ is methoxy, <u>n</u> is 1, A is methylene and R₄ is hydrogen. Especially preferred within this group is the compound where X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-fluoro, R is methoxy, Q^3 is 2-methoxy and Q^4 is 3-methoxy.

A fifth group of preferred compounds are those where X^1 is alkoxy of one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1 and

 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{2}}$ when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

5

10

where Q and Q^1 are each alkoxy of one to three carbon atoms, 15 Q^2 is hydrogen, \underline{p} is 1, \underline{m} is 0, R_3 is aralkyl of the formula

20

where Y^2 is hydrogen, \underline{n} is 0, W is a chemical bond, A is 25 ethylene and R_4 is hydrogen. Especially preferred within this group is the compound where X is 6-chloro, X^{i} is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^I is 7-methoxy, R and R_5 are each hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^1 is 4-methoxy.

The present invention also includes a method of 30 inhibiting a P-glycoprotein in a mammal in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said mammal a P-glycoprotein inhibiting amount of a compound of formula I. Preferred is the method where the mammal is a human suffering from cancer and said compound is administered before, 35 with or after the administration to said human of an anticancer effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Also included is a pharmaceutical composition for administration to a mammal which comprises a P-glycoprotein inhibiting amount of a compound of formula I, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, optionally, an anticancer effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent.

As previously indicated, the compounds of formula I form pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. Said pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include, but are not limited to, those with HCl, HBr, HNO₃, H₂SO₄, H₃PO₄, 10 CH₃SO₃H, p-CH₃C₆H₄SO₃H, CH₃CO₂H, gluconic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid and succinic acid. In the case of those compounds of the formula (I) which contain a further basic nitrogen, it will, of course, be possible to form diacid addition salts (e.g., the dihydrochloride) as well as the usual monoacid addition salt.

As one skilled in the art recognized, compounds of formula I have the potential for containing asymmetric carbon atoms. All these potential isomers are considered within the scope of the present invention.

The terms "alkyl" and "alkylene" are meant to embrace both straight chained and branched members.

10

15

20

25

30

Detailed Description of the Invention

Compounds of the present invention are prepared with the reaction of a 2,4-dichloroquinazoline with an equivalent of an appropriate amine, R_1R_2NH , followed by the reaction of the product, a 2-chloro-4-amino-quinazoline derivative, with a second equivalent of an appropriate amine, R_1R_2NH .

In a more detailed description of the procedure, one molar equivalent of an optionally substituted 2,4-dichloroquinazoline and one molar equivalent of a tertiary amine-acid scavenger, such as triethylamine, N-methylmorpholine or diethylisopropylamine and one molar equivalent of an amine, R₁R₂NH, are combined in an anhydrous solvent such as dimethylacetamide, dioxane or N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and maintained at from 0°C to about 25°C for a period of 1 to 48 hours.

The reaction mixture can be filtered and the filtrate concentrated to dryness in vacuo, or the reaction mixture can be quenched in water and the intermediate product either filtered or extracted with a water immiscible solvent such as methylene chloride or ethyl acetate. Removal of the extracting solvent provides the desired product. Frequently, the residual can be induced to crystallize by trituration with an organic solvent, and further purified by recrystallization or column chromatography.

The second step of the sequence leading to the products of the present invention consists of combining one molar equivalent of the appropriate 2-chloro-4-aminoquinazoline with either two molar equivalents of

10

15

20

25

30

an amine, R₃R₄NH, or one equivalent of said amine and one equivalent of a tertiary amine-acid scavenger as described above in a reaction-inert solvent such as ethoxyethoxyethanol, butanol, amyl alcohol or cyclohexanol for a period of 5 minutes to several hours at reaction temperatures of 100-200°C.

The reaction mixture can be cooled to room temperature and treated with a 1-N solution of an appropriate acid, such as hydrochloric acid to give a precipitate of the desired product as the hydrochloride salt.

Other acids would give the corresponding acid addition salt. In instances where the acid addition salt does not precipitate the free base product can be isolated by chromatographing the crude material on silica gel using an eluant such as chloroform, ethyl acetate, diethyl ether, methanol methylene chloride, ethanol or mixtures thereof and subsequently converted to the acid addition salt product. The products are isolated by removing the eluting solvents in vacuo. Purification of the product can be done by recrystallization.

Generation of the free base from an acid addition salt can readily be carried out by treating an aqueous solution or suspension of the salt with at least one equivalent of an organic or inorganic base followed by extraction of the free base product with a water immiscible solvent such as ethyl acetate or methylene chloride. Removal of the solvent gives the desired base.

Compounds of formula I are inhibitors of the functions of P-glycoprotein, particularly human mdr 1 protein or P-glycoprotein related and membrane associate proteins which are participating in the

10

15

20

25

30

transport of xenobiotics or proteins across membranes e.g., cell membranes of eukariotic and proeukariotic origin e.g., pmfdr, however not exclusive or restricted to these examples.

Compounds enclosed in general formula I are useful in combination chemotherapy of cancer, malaria, viral infections such as AIDS, in therapy of septic shock syndrome or inflammation and may be useful in enhancing the tissue penetration of drugs where the penetration of these xenobiotics is limited due to the presence of P-glycoprotein or P-glycoprotein related functional proteins. Compounds of formula I increase the activity/efficacy of adriamycin, daunomycin, etoposide, epipodophyllotoxin congoners, actinomycin D, emetin, vincristin, vinblastin, chloroquine, antracyclin antibiotics and of drugs which are structurally and functionally related to the above mentioned examples, in particular when the activity of these drugs has been shown to be limited due to the presence and function of P-glycoprotein, e.g. human mdr 1 protein or P-glycoprotein related proteins.

The compounds of the present invention are evaluated as potentiators of chemotherapeutic agents using a Cellular Drug Retention Assay. This assay was designed to study the effect of compounds on cellular retention of radiolabeled drug. In this case 14C-adriamycin retention by multidrug resistant human carcinoma cells, KBV1, is measured.

KBV1 cells are routinely grown in tissue culture as monolayers in DMEM high glucose medium containing

10

15

20

25

1 ug/ml vinblastine 10% heat inactivated fetal calf serum and supplemented with Glutamine, Pen-Strep and Garamycin.

The assay protocol (described below) should be applicable, with minor modifications, to a wide variety of cell lines grown in tissue culture.

Assay Protocol:

- (1) Seed replicate 6-well tissue culture plates with 1.2 x 10E6 cells per 2 ml per well in absence of Vinblastine;
- (2) Incubate 24 hrs at 37 degrees in humidified incubator (5% CO2);
- (3) Aspirate off the spent media and overlay monolayers with 2 ml/well of fresh medium that is 2 uM in Adriamycin (2 uM unlabeled Adriamycin + 20000 cpm of 14C-Adr) and the test agent at concentrations varying from 0 to 100 uM;
- (4) Following incubation for 3 hours at 37 degrees in humidified incubator, remove media and wash monolayers twice with 2 ml of ice-cold buffered saline;
- (5) Detach monolayers using 0.5 ml of trypsin/EDTA, collect detached cells and transfer to scintillation vial. Rinse wells once with 0.5 ml of buffered saline and add to same vial containing cells;
- (6) Add 5 ml of Beckman Ready-Safe scintillation fluid to vial, vortex and determine radioactivity per sample using a scintillation counter (10 minutes per sample);
- 30 (7) For background control: pre-incubate monolayers at 4 degrees for 15 minutes then remove

10

20

25

30

media and add fresh ice-cold media containing Adr (see step 3). Following incubation for 3 hours at 4 degrees remove media and wash monolayers twice with 2 ml ice-cold buffered saline, then proceed as in step 5;

- (8) Results are expressed as T/C and ED3x values as defined below:
 - T/C = pmoles Adr per 10E6 cells treated with test agent/

pmoles Adr per 10E6 untreated cells

ED3x = concentration of test agent that

produces a 3 fold increase in cellular

accumulation of radiolabeled Adr, i.e. T/C = 3.

15 Calculations:

Specific cpm = [sample cpm - background cpm]
Specific activity = [cpm/total conc. of Adr]
pmoles Adr = [specific cpm/specific activity]
pmoles Adr per 10E6 cells = [(pmoles Adr per
well/number of cells per well) x 10E6 cells]

As previously mentioned compounds of the present invention and salts thereof are useful in potentiating the anticancer effects of chemotherapeutic agents. Such agents can include adriamycin, daunomycin, aclacinomycin A, actinomycin C, actinomycin D, mithramycin, toyomycin, vinblastine, maytansine, bruceantin, homoharintonin, anguindin, neocarcinostatin, mitomycin C and anthramycin.

The compounds of the present invention can be administered with, 24 hours before or up to 72 hours after the administration of the chemotherapeutic

10

15

20

25

30

agents. When administered with said agents, they can be taken either separately or coadministered in the same formulation.

The compounds of the present invention whether taken separately or in combination with an anti-cancer agent, are generally administered in the form of pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one of the compounds of formula I and optionally a chemotherapeutic agent, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or diluent. Such compositions are generally formulated in a conventional manner utilizing solid or liquid vehicles or diluents as appropriate to the mode of desired administration: for oral administration, in the form of tablets, hard or soft gelatin capsules, suspensions, granules, powders and the like, and, for parenteral administration, in the form of injectable solutions or suspensions, and the like.

For use in the potentiation of anti-cancer agents in a mammal, including man, a compound of formula I is given in an amount of about 0.5-100 mg/kg/day, in single or divided doses. A more preferred dosage range is 2-50 mg/kg/day, although in particular cases, at the discretion of the attending physician, doses outside the broader range may be required. The preferred route of administration is generally oral, but parenteral administration (e.g. intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal) will be preferred in special cases, e.g., where oral absorption is impaired as by disease, or where the patient is unable to swallow.

-24-

The present invention is illustrated by the following examples, but is not limited to the details or scope thereof.

5

10

15

20

25

15

20

25

30

EXAMPLE 1

2-(N-Methyl-3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamino)-4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinol-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline hydrochloride (I: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N = 6,7-(CH_3O)_2-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl; <math>R_3 = 3,4(CH_3O)_2$ phenethyl; and $R_4 = CH_3$)

A. 2-chloro-4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxy-isoquinol-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline

To 26.59 g of 2,4-dichloro-6,7-dimethoxyquina-zoline and 20.39 g of triethylamine in 250 ml of warm dimethylacetamide was added 23.1 g of 1,2,3,4-tetra-hydro-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline in 300 ml of dry dimethylacetamide and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperatures under exclusion of moisture for 16 hours. The precipitate was filtered and the filtrate concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residual product was recrystallized from methanol, 40.6 g, m.p. 183-186°C.

B. 2-(N-methyl-3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamino)-4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinol-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline hydrochloride

A mixture of 840 mg of the product of Example 1A and 1.28 g of N-methyl-3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamine in 1 ml of ethoxyethoxyethanol was stirred under an inert atmosphere for 1 hour at 150°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and passed through a column packed with 30 g of silica gel under 2.5 atmosphere of nitrogen pressure with 500 ml of chloroform. The product was eluted with 2% (V:V) methanol in chloroform. The fraction containing the

product (Rf 0.47 10% methanol in chloroform on silica) was concentrated in vacuo and the crude residue crystallized from $1\underline{N}$ hydrochloric acid in methanolwater (1:1, V:V), 271 mg, m.p. 190-192°C, \underline{M}^+ = 575.40.

EXAMPLES 2-71

Employing the procedure of Example 1 and starting with the appropriate starting reagents, the following compounds were prepared as their hydrochloride salt unless otherwise indicated:

20
$$Q^1$$
 Q^2
 Q

Example 2: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$ and $Y^2 = H$; $\underline{m.p.} 194-195^{\circ}C$, $\underline{M}^{+} 560.20$.

Example 3: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = H$; $\underline{m.p.} 185-186^{\circ}C$, $\underline{M}^{+} 500.30$.

Example 4: $X = 6-C_2H_5O$; $X^1 = 7-C_2H_5O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2^{-1}$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 121-122°C, M⁺ 588.30. Example 5: $X = 6-CH_{30}$; $X^{1} = 7-CH_{30}$; $X^{2} = H$; R, R₄, $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = O$; Y, Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 219-226°C, M⁺ 500.20. Example 6: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y, Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 199-201°C, M^+ 440.20. 10 Example 7: $X = 6 - CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7 - CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄, $R_5 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2 -$; W = (-); n = 0; $Y = 2-CH_3O$; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 140-142°C, M^+ 471.00. 15 Example 8: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; $W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-CH_3O; Y^I \text{ and } Y^2 = H;$ m.p. 232.5-234°C, M⁺ 531.00. Example 9: $X = 6-CH_{30}$; $X^{1} = 7-CH_{30}$; $X^{2} = H$; R, R₄, 20 $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -CH_2CH(CH_3) - ; W = 0; \underline{n} = 1; Y, Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;$ m.p. 105-107°C, M⁺ 545.00. Example 10: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄, $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6 - CH_3O$; $Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = 7 - CH_3O$; $Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$; 25 W = 0; n = 0; Y = 2-I; $Y^{1} = 4-I$; and $Y^{2} = 6-I$; m.p. 175-180°C, M⁺ 894.90. Example 11: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄, $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6 - CH_3O$; $Q^{1} = 7 - CH_3O$; $Q^{2} = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2 - T$ $W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-CH_3O; Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;$ 30 m.p. 113-115.5°C, M⁺ 531.00.

```
Example 12: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0;
        Y = 4-CH_3O; Y^1 and Y^2 = H; m.p. 204-205°C, M^+ 471.00.
        Example 13: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^{1} = 7-CH_3O; Q^{2} = H; A = -(CH_2)_2^{-1}
        W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-C1; Y^1 and Y^2 = H;
        m.p. 130-132.5°C, M<sup>+</sup> 535.00.
        Example 14: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2^2; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and
10
        Y^2 = 5-CH_3O; m.p. 217-218°C, M<sup>+</sup> 591.10.
        Example 15: X_1, X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H; Q = 6-CH<sub>3</sub>O;
        Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; \quad Q^2 = H; \quad A = -(CH_2)_2 -; \quad W = (-); \quad \underline{n} = 0;
        Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4-CH_3O; and Y^{\frac{2}{2}} = H; m.p. 108-109.5°C
15
         (free base), M<sup>+</sup> 501.3.
        Example 16: X, X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q, Q^1,
         Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3 - CH_30;
         Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H; m.p. 123.5-124.5°C (free
        base), M<sup>+</sup> 441.20.
20
        Example 17: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
         W = S; \underline{n} = 1; Y, Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> = H; m.p. 112-114°C, M<sup>4</sup>
         533.2.
        Example 18: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
         W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-NO_2; Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;
```

m.p. 210-213°C, M⁺ 546.3.

```
Example 19: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2^2;
        W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-CH_3O; Y^1 = 3-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
        m.p. 108-111°C, M<sup>+</sup> 561.00.
        Example 20: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
        W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^I = 5-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
        m.p. 234-235°C, M<sup>+</sup> 561.40.
        Example 21: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>A</sub>,
10
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = 7-CH_3O; Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
        W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-C1; and Y^1 and Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 111-113°C, M<sup>+</sup> 535.30.
       Example 22: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>A</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^{1} = 7-CH_3O; Q^{2} = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
15
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; \underline{Y} = 2-CH_3O; \underline{Y}^{1} = 5-CH_3O; and \underline{Y}^{2} = H;
       m.p. 201-203°C, M<sup>+</sup> 561.40.
       Example 23: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H;
       A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4 - CH_3; and Y^1 and
20
       Y^2 = H; m.p. 230-323°C, M<sup>+</sup> 515.4.
       Example 24: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = 8-CH_3O; R,
       R_4, R_5 = H; Q; Q = 6-CH<sub>3</sub>O; Q<sup>1</sup> = 7-CH<sub>3</sub>O; Q<sup>2</sup> = H;
       A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; X = 3-CH_30; Y^1 = 4-CH_30;
       and Y^2 = H; m.p. 180-182°C, M^+ 591.10.
25
       Example 25: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-c_2H_5O; Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 105-210°C, M<sup>+</sup> 545.00.
```

Example 26: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$;

m.p. 109-111°C, M⁺ 531.00. Example 27: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 2-Br; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = 5-CH_3O$; m.p. 176-179°C, M⁺ 641.10.

Example 28: X, X^{1} , X^{2} = H; $Q = 6-CH_{3}O$; $Q^{1} = 7-CH_{3}O$; Q^{2} = H; R, R_{4} , R_{5} = H; $A = -(CH_{2})_{2}$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 2-CH_{3}O$; $Y^{1} = 3-CH_{3}O$; and $Y^{2} = H$; \underline{m} .p. 208-209°C, \underline{M}^{+} 501.10.

Example 29: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 3-C1; $Y^1 = 4-C1$; and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 135-138°C, M^+ 569.30.

Example 30: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, $R_4 = H$; $R_5 = 3.4-(CH_3O)C_6H_3CH_2-$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_2O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)C$; W = (-); D = 0

20 $Q^{I} = 7 - CH_{3}O; Q^{2} = H; A = -(CH_{2})_{2} -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0;$ $Y = 3 - CH_{3}O; Y^{I} = 4 - CH_{3}O; \text{ and } Y^{2} = H; \text{ m.p. } 156 - 159 ^{\circ}C,$ M^{+} 711.40.

Example 31: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$; W = O; $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 2-C1; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p.

126.5-128°C, M⁺ 535.00.

Example 32: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$; W = 0; $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 4-C1; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 218-219 °C,

30 M⁺ 535.00.

Example 33: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = 0; n = 0; Y = 4-C1; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 120-122°C, M^{\dagger} 551.30.

Example 34: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$, $Y + Y^1 = 3$, $4-CH_2OCH_2$ -; and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 231.5-233°C, M^+ 545.30.

Example 35: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = 0; n = 0; $Y = 4-CH_3O$; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; M = 0; N = 0

Example 36: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -CH_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 2-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 3-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = 4-CH_3O$; m.p. 176.5-178.5°C, M^+ 577.40.

Example 37: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 4-OH; $Y^1 = 3-C_2H_5O$; and $Y^2 = H$;

138-142°C, M⁺ 561.30.

Example 38: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; $Q^3 = H$; Q = 0; $Q^3 = 0$; $Q^4 = 0$; Q^4

25 m.p. 232-235°C, M⁺ 547.30.

Example 39: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 125.5-141.4°C, M^+ 471.20.

30

Example 40: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄, R₅ = H; Q = $6-CH_3O$; Q¹ = $7-CH_3O$; Q² = H; A = $-(CH_2)_2$; Y = $3-C_6H_5CH_2O$; Y¹ = $4-C_6H_5CH_2O$; and Y² = H; m.p. 204-206°C, M⁺ 713.60.

5 m.p. 204-206°C, M 713.60. Example 41: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄, R₅ = H; Q, Q¹, Q² = H; A = $-(CH_2)_2$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 2-CH₃O; Y¹ = 3-CH₃O; and Y² = H; m.p. 189.5-191.5°C, M² 501.30.

Example 42: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 8-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 195-196°C, $M^+ 561.30$.

Example 43: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 3-CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4-CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = H$;

m.p. $189-191^{\circ}C$, M^{+} 515.30.

Example 44: $X = 6-CH_3O$; X^1 , $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-);

20 $\underline{n} = 0$; $Y = 2-CH_3O$; $Y^{13} = 3-CH_3O$; and $Y^{2} = H$; m.p. 212-215°C, M^{+} 531.00.

Example 45: $X = 6-CH_3O$; X^1 , $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(-CH_2)_2$; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 2-C1; Y^1 and $Y^2 = H$;

25 m.p. 221-223°C, M^{+} 505.20. Example 46: X = 6-CH₃O; X^{1} , $X^{2} = H$; R, R_{4} , $R_{5} = H$; Q = 6-CH₃O; $Q^{1} = 7$ -CH₃O; $Q^{2} = H$; $A = -(CH_{2})_{2}$ -; W = (-); $\underline{n} = 0$; Y = 3-CH₃O; $Y^{1} = 4$ -CH₃O; and Y^{2} -H; m.p. 206-208°C, M^{+} 531.20.

```
Example 47: X = 6 - CH_3O; X^1 = 7 - CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = 7-CH_3O; Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = H;
       A = -CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2^-; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y, Y^1, Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 198-200°C, M<sup>+</sup> 529.00.
       Example 48: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>A</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^{1} = 7-CH_3O; Q^{2} = H; A = -CH_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-CH_3O; Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 155-156°C, M<sup>+</sup>
       Example 49: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>A</sub>,
10
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -CH_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0, Y, Y^1, R^1 = H; m.p. 169-171°C;
       M<sup>+</sup> 487.00.
       Example 50: X = 6-F; X^1 = 7-F; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H;
       Q = 6 - CH_3O; Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-);
15
       \underline{n} = 0; \underline{Y} = 3 - CH_3O; \underline{Y}^1 = 4 - CH_3O; and \underline{Y}^2 = H;
       m.p. 112-114°C, M<sup>+</sup> 537.3.
       Example 51: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-F; Y^1 and Y^2 = H; m.p. 225-227°C,
20
       M<sup>+</sup> 519.30.
       Example 52: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; R_4 = C_2H_5; Q = 6-CH_3; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H;
       A = -CH_2 - ; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4 - C_2H_5O; Y^1 and Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 201-203°C, M<sup>+</sup> 545.40.
       Example 53: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; R_4 = C_2H_5; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -CH_2-; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-C_2H_5O-; Y^1 and Y^2 = H; m.p. 167-168°C,
       M<sup>+</sup> 485.30.
```

```
Example 54: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 4-OH; Y^1 \text{ and } Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 151-153°C, M<sup>+</sup> 517.30.
       Example 55: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-NO_2; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 212-214°C, M<sup>+</sup> 546.30.
       Example 56: X, X^1 = H; X^2 = 8-CH_3O; R, R_4, R_5 = H;
10
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-CH_3O; Y^1 = 3-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
       m.p. 90-92°C (free base), M+ 531.30.
       Example 57: X = 6-CH_3; X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
15
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-C1; Y^1 and Y^2 = H; m.p. 212-214°C,
       M<sup>+</sup> 489.00
       Example 58: X = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
20
       m.p. 160-162°C, M<sup>+</sup> 531.00.
       Example 59: X = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 5-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H_3
       m.p. 197-198.5°C, M<sup>+</sup> 531.00.
       Example 60: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>A</sub>,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 8-CH_3O, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-;
       W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^{I} = 4-CH_3O; and Y^{2} = H;
       m.p. 146-149°C, M<sup>+</sup> 561.30.
```

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

```
Example 61: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 7-C1; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
        \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
        m.p. 190-193°C, M<sup>+</sup> 535.00.
        Example 62: X = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
        R_5 = H; Q = 5-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2-; W = (-);
        \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-CH_3O; Y^1 = 3-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H;
        m.p. 199-200°C, M<sup>+</sup> 531.00.
        Example 63: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R<sub>4</sub>,
10
       R_5 = H; Q = 5 - CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-);
       \underline{n} = 0; Y = 2-Cl; Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> = H; m.p. 210-211°C,
       Example 64: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R_2 = C_2H_5O; R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O;
15
       Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; \underline{Y} = 3 - CH_3O;
       Y^1 = 4-CH_3O; and Y^2 = H; m.p. 138-140°C, M^+ 635.00.
       Example 65: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R = CH_3O;
       R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 7-CH_3O; Q^1 = 8-CH_3O; Q^2 = H_2
       A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3-CH_3O; Y^1 = 4-CH_3O;
20
       and Y^2 = H; m.p. 178-180°C, M^+ 591.50.
       Example 66: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R = C_2H_5O-; R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H;
       A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3 - CH_3 0; Y^1 = 4 - CH_3 0;
       and Y^2 = H; m.p. 86-88°C, M^+ 575.40.
25
       Example 67: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R = C_2H_5O-; R_4, R_5 = H; Q = 7-CH_3O; Q^1 = 8-CH_3O;
       Q^2 = H; A = -(CH_2)_2 -; W = (-); \underline{n} = 0; Y = 3 - CH_3O; Y^1 = 4 - CH_3O; and Y^2 = H; m.p. 168-169°C, M^+ 605.40.
```

Example 68: X = H; $X^1 = 7 - CH_3O$; $X^2 = 8 - CH_3O$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6 - CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $A = -(CH_2)_2 - T$; W = (-); n = 0; $Y = 3 - CH_3O$; $Y^1 = 4 - CH_3O$; and $Y^2 = H$; $M = 138 - 140 \circ C$, $M^+ = 561 \cdot 40$.

Example 69: $X = 6 - CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7 - CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R_4 , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6 - CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O$; $Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O$; $Q^3 = 8 - CH_3O$; $Q^3 = 8 - CH_3O$; $Q^3 = 8 - CH_3O$; and $Q^3 = 8 - CH_3O$; $Q^3 = 8$

Example 71: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, R₄,

15 $R_5 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$; A = $-(CH_2)_2-$; W = (-); n = 0; Y = 3-CH₃O; $Y^1 = 4-OH$; and $Y^2 = H$; m.p. 169-171.5°C, M⁺ 487.20.

EXAMPLES 72-106

Using the procedure of Example 1, and starting
with the requisite reagents, the following compounds
were prepared as their hydrochloride salts unless

25

10

indicated otherwise:

Example 72: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$;

Example 73: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$;

30

-38-

Example 74:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

5

$$R_3NR_4 = \begin{pmatrix} - \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_2 CHCH_2CH_2NH- m.p. 226-229°C M^+ 531.20$$

Example 75:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$;
 $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

15

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_3O$$

$$CH_3O$$

m.p. 181-183°C

Example 76: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H;$

20

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_3O$$

$$CH_3O$$

$$CH_3O$$

m.p. 154-156°C

25

-39-

Example 77:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

5

$$R_3NR_4 = 0$$
m.p. 145.5-148°C

M⁺ 527.00

Example 78: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3CH_2CH_2O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

Example 79: $X = 6-C_2H_5O$; $X^1 = 7-C_2H_5O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

20

$$R_3NR_4 = 0$$
 $m.p. 196-200°C$
 $M^+ 573.20$

25

-40-

Example 80:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

5

$$R_3NR_4 = \frac{(CH_2)_2NH}{m.p. 233-235°C}$$

Example 81: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_2 - N- m.p. 133-135.5°C$$
 $M^+ 555.00$

Example 82:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

25
$$R_3NR_4 = (CH_2)_2NH$$
 $m.p. 225-227°C$
 $M^+ 570.20$

-41-

Example 83:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

5

$$R_3NR_4 = \frac{CH_2NH}{m.p. 200-221°C \text{ (dec.)}}$$
 CH_3O

10

Example 84:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

15

Example 85: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

25
$$R_3NR_4 = CH - CH - NH m.p. 202.5-204.5°C M^+ 513.20$$

Example 86:
$$X, X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H;$$

Example 87:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = 8-CH_3O$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3^{NR_4} = 0$$
 $m.p. 214-217°C$
 $M^+ 574.3$

Example 88: $X, X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H;$

$$R_{3}NR_{4} = CH_{3}O$$

$$CH_{3}O$$

$$CH_{3}O$$

$$CH_{3}O$$

$$(free base)$$

$$M^{+} 512.2$$

Example 89:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3^{NR_4} = CH_3^{O}$$

$$CH_3^{O}$$

$$CH_3^{O}$$

$$M^+ 587.30$$

WO 92/07844

-43-

Example 90:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

Example 91:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_3O CCH_3$$

$$-CHCH_2NH m.p. 211-213°C$$

$$OCH_3 M^+ 591.20$$

Example 92:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$;
 $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_3O - CHCH_2NH m.p. 214-216°C M^+ 591.30$$

25

ij

-44-

Example 93: $X = 6-CH_3$; X^1 , $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

Example 94: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = C_2H_5OCON$$
 N- m.p. 155-156°C
M⁺ 478.00

Example 95: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = \frac{1}{0} - CON N - m.p. 225-235°C M^+ 500.00$$

25

20

-45-

Example 96:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

 $R_3NR_4 = C_2H_5O(CH_2)_2NH$ m.p. 185-186°C

Example 97: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

Example 98: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

 $R_3NR_4 = 0$ m.p. 238.5-240°C $M^+ 545.00$

25

20

-46-

Example 99:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

5
$$R_{3}NR_{4} = - - OCH_{2}CHCH_{2}NH \qquad m.p. 232-233°C \\ M^{+} 561.00$$

Example 100:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = CH_3SO_2N - N- m.p. 229-230 °C$$

15

 M^+ 572.00

Example 101:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = 0$$

m.p. 165-168 dec°C

m⁺ 628.00

25

-47-

Example 102: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 , $Q^2 = H$;

Example 103:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = H$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = 8-CH_3O$;

Example 104:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$;
 $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = \frac{(1)^{-1} - con(cH_2)_2NH}{cH_3}$$
 M⁺ 548.30

25

-48-

Example 105:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3^{NR}_4 = (CH_3)_2^{OH}_{CCH_2^{OCON}} - m.p. 168-170^{\circ}C$$

$$M^+ 582.30$$

Example 106:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$;

$$R_3NR_4 = (CH_3OCH_2CH_2)_2)N-$$
 m.p. °C M+ 513.00

15

25

EXAMPLE 107

2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamino)-4-(2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-benzoazep-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline hydro-

20 chloride (I: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $R_1R_2N = 2,3,4,5-$ tetrahydro-2-benzazep-2-y1;

$$R_3 = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3(CH_2)_2-$$
; and $R_4 = H$)

A. 2-chloro-4-(2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzazep-2-y1)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline

A mixture of 1.0 g of 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-benzazepine, 1.76 g of 2,4-dichloro-6,7-dimethoxyquina-zoline and 1.0 g of triethylamine in 25 ml of methylene chloride was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for three hours. An additional 290 mg of the

benzazepine was added and stirring continued over 48

10

15

20

25

30

hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with 100 ml of methylene chloride and the organic solution washed successively with 1N hydrochloric acid (3 x 75 ml), water (2 x 75 ml), a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (2 x 75 ml), water (2 x 75 ml) and a brine solution (1 x 75 ml). The organic phase was separated, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to a foam, 2.15 g. The residue was treated with reluxing methanol and cooled in a refrigerator. The resulting solids were filtered and dried, 1.84 g. A small sample was recrystallized from methanol, m.p. 164-165°C.

B. 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamino)-4-(2,3,4,5-tetra-hydrobenzazep-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazolinehydrochloride

A mixture of 1.109 g of the product of Example 107A, 543 mg of 3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamine and 387 mg of diisopropylethylamine in 1.1 g ethoxyethoxyethanol was stirred under nitrogen at 170°C for five hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with 5 ml of methylene chloride. This solution was chromatographed without pressure on 60 g of silica gel using methylene chloride as the eluant, taking 15 fractions. Fractions 3-6 were combined and the elution continued under pressure with 2% methanol-methylene chloride, taking 14 fractions. Fractions 8-12 were combined and concentrated to give an oil which was dissolved in 6 ml of 1N hydrogen chloride in methanol. The resulting solids were filtered and dried, 679 mg, m.p. 226-228°C. Fractions 3-6 when carried through the same procedure gave 170 mg of the hydrochloride salt.

20

25

Anal. Calc'd for $C_{30}H_{34}N_{4}O_{4}$ HCl: C, 65.4; H, 10.2; N, 6.4..

Found: C, 65.3; H, 10.1; N, 6.5.

EXAMPLES 108-138

Employing the procedure of Example 107 and starting with the appropriate reagents, the following compounds were prepared:

15
$$Q^{1}$$

$$Q^{2}$$

$$Q^{2}$$

$$R_{5}$$

$$R_{15}$$

$$x^1$$
 y^2
 N
 NR_3R_4

Example 108: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; R, $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$, M = 0; P = 1;

$$R_3 R_4 N =$$

m.p. 205-206°C M⁺ 531.2.

```
Example 109: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; Q, Q^1 = H; Q^2 = 8-CH_3O; M = 0; M = 0; M = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                       m.p. 187-188°C
 5
                                                       M<sup>+</sup> 531.0.
        Example 110: X = 6-CH_3; X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
        Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                       m.p. 156-157°C
10
                                                       M<sup>+</sup> 489.0.
        Example 111: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
        R_5 = H; Q = 5 - CH_3O; Q^{13} = 6 - CH_3O; Q^{23} = H; m = 0; p = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 3,4 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
15
                                                       m.p. 175-177°C
                                                      M<sup>+</sup> 561.1.
       Example 112: X = 6-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; R, R_{5} = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                       m.p. 241-242°C
20
                                                       M<sup>+</sup> 509.03.
       Example 113: X = 5-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; R, R_{5} = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                      m.p. 166-167°C
25
                                                      M<sup>+</sup> 509.0.
       Example 114: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H;
       Q = 5-CH_3O; Q^1 = 6-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m = 0;
       p = 1; R_3 R_4 N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
30
                                                      m.p. 209°C
                                                      M<sup>+</sup> 561.27.
```

```
Example 115: X = 5-C1; X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3(CH_2)_2 NH
 5
                                                    m.p. 106-107°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 535.3.
       Example 116: X = 5-C1; X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
10
                                                   m.p. 200-202°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 535.20.
       Example 117: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q = H; Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
15
                                                   m.p. 194.5-195.5°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 561.0.
       Example 118: X = 5-C1; X^1, X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
20
                                                   m.p. 197-198°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 531.4.
       Example 119: X = 6-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; R, R_{5} = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
25
                                                   m.p. 214-215°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 535.40.
       Example 120: X = 5-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; R, R_{5} = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
30
                                                   m.p. 178-179°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 531.4.
```

```
Example 121: X = 5-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; R, R<sub>5</sub> = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                    m.p. 178-179°C
 5
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 505.3.
       Example 122: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2-1-4,5-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_2(CH_2)_2 NH
                                      m.p. 216-217°C (free base)
10
                                      M<sup>+</sup> 687.0.
       Example 123: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q = H; Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
15
                                                   m.p. 197-198°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 547.1.
       Example 124: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; Q = 6-F; Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
20
                                                   m.p. 215-217°C
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 548.6.
       Example 125: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q, Q^1 = H; Q^2 = 7 - CH_3; M = 0; P = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4 - (CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                   m.p. 182-183°C
25
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 515.3.
       Example 126: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 1; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                   m.p. 222-223°C
30
                                                   M<sup>+</sup> 515.3.
```

```
Example 127: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
        R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 1; p = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                     m.p. 218-219°C
 5
                                                     M<sup>+</sup> 489.2.
       Example 128: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; M = 0; P = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 3,4,5 - (CH_3O)_3 C_6 H_2 (CH_2)_2 NH
10
                                                      m.p. 142-150°C
                                                      M<sup>+</sup> 591.4.
        Example 129: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R = H;
        R_5 = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CH_2; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O;
        Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1; R_3 R_4 N = 2 - C1C_6 H_4 (CH_2)_2 NH
15
                                                      m.p. 234-235°C
                                                     M<sup>+</sup> 671.2.
       Example 130: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R = H;
        R_5 = 3.4 - (CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CH_2; Q = 6 - CH_3O; Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O;
       Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1; R_3R_4N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3(CH_2)_2NH
20
                                                      m.p. 144-145°C
                                                     M<sup>+</sup> 697.3.
       Example 131: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
        R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 2,3 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
25
                                                     m.p. 120-123°C
                                                      M<sup>+</sup> 531.2.
       Example 132: X = 6-CH_30; x^1 = 7-CH_30; x^2 = H;
        R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
        R_3 R_4 N = 3,4 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
30
                                                     m.p. 206-208°C
                                                     M<sup>+</sup> 531.6.
```

```
Example 133: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; m = 1; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                  m.p. 217-219°C
 5
                                                  M<sup>+</sup> 515.5.
       Example 134: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q, Q^2 = H; Q^1 = 7-NH_2; m = 1; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 3,4 - (CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                      m.p. 213-217°C (free base)
10
                                      M<sup>+</sup> 530.2.
       Example 135: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R = H;
       R_5 = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CH_2; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O;
       Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1; R_3 R_4 N = 3,4 - (CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
15
                                                  m.p. 208-209°C
                                                  M<sup>+</sup> 711.4.
       Example 136: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
       R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; Q = H; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = 8-CH_3O;
       m = 0; p = 1; R_3 R_4 N = 3,4-(CH_3 O)_2 C_6 H_3 CH(CH_3 O)(CH_2)_2 NH
                                     m.p. 159-161°C (free base)
20
                                     M<sup>+</sup> 621.4.
       Example 137: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q = 5-OH; Q^1 = 6-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2,3-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                  m.p. 190-200°C
25
                                                  M^{+} 547.0.
       Example 138: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; R,
       R_5 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; m = 0; p = 1;
       R_3 R_4 N = 2-Br-4, 5-(CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_2 (CH_2)_2 NH
                                                  m.p. 176-179°C
30
                                                  M<sup>+</sup> 641.0.
```

10

15

20

-56-

Example 139:
$$X = 5-CH_3$$
; X^1 , $X^2 = H$; R , $R_5 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; $M = 0$; $P = 1$; $R_3R_4N = 3,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3(CH_2)_2NH$

m.p. 141-142°C M⁺ 515.0.

EXAMPLES 140-147

Using the procedure of Example 107 and starting with the necessary reagents, the following compounds were prepared:

$$x^1$$
 x^2
 x^2
 x^2
 x^3
 x^4

Example 140: $X-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

$$CH_{2}^{NH}$$
; $R_{3}R_{4}^{N} = CH_{3}^{O}$ CH_{3}^{O} ;

m.p. 204-207°C M⁺ 545.2.

WO 92/07844 PCT/US91/07254

-57-

Example 141:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N = C_2H_5O(CH_2)O$, $R_3R_4 = 2,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3CH_2NH$;

2 5 **5**

m.p. 117-119° (free base)

Example 142: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

10

$$CH_2O$$
 CH_2O CH_3O $CH_3CH_2NH;$

m.p. 146-147°C (free base)

15

Example 143: $X, X^1, X^2 = H; R_1R_2N = C_6H_{11}NH-; R_3R_4N = C_6H_{11}NH;$

m.p. 162-165°C (free base)

M⁺ 325.0.

20 Example 144: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

$$N-; R_3R_4 = N-$$

25

m.p. 215-217°C (free base) M⁺ 591.0.

-58-

Example 145: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

5
$$CH_2O$$
 $N-; R_3R_4N = CH_3CON N-;$

m.p. 220°C; M^{+} 507.0. Example 146: $X = 6-N(CH_{3})_{2}$; X^{1} $X^{2} = H$; $R_{1}R_{2}N =$ 10

$$CH_3O$$
 CH_3O
 CH_3

15

m.p. 193.5-194.5°C

Example 147: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

20

F
$$CH_3$$
; $R_3R_4N = CH_3O$ CH_3 CH_2NH

25

m.p. 156-158°C M 579.3.

15

PREPARATION A

Employing the procedure of Example 1A and starting with appropriate reagents, the following intermediates were prepared:

$$Q^{1} \qquad Q$$

$$Q^{2} \qquad Q$$

$$X \qquad R_{5} \qquad N$$

$$X^{1} \qquad X^{2} \qquad C_{1}$$

Compound 1: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-C_3H_7O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; R, $R_5 = H$; m.p. 120-121°C.

Compound 2: $X = 6-C_2H_5O$; $X^1 = 7-C_2H_5O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; R, $R_5 = H$; m.p. 20 161-162°C.

compound 3: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; Q, Q^1 ,

 $Q^2 = H$; R, $R_5 = H$; m.p. $169-171^{\circ}C$. Compound 4: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $Q = 6-CH_3O$; $Q^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $Q^2 = H$; R, $R_5 = H$; m.p. 25 183-186°C.

Compound 5: $x, x^1, x^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O;$ Q^2 = H; R, R₅ = H;; m.p. 126~126.5°C.

```
Compound 6: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = 8-CH_3O;
      Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p.
      130-131°C.
      Compound 7: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
      Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H;
      R_5 = 3.4 - (CH_3O)_2 C_6 H_3 CH_2; R = H; m.p. 154-156.5°C.
      Compound 8: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = H;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; R, R<sub>5</sub> = H; m.p. 162-163°C.
      Compound 9: X = 6 - CH_3O; X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6 - CH_3O;
10
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 132-134 °C.
      Compound 10: X = 6-CH_3; X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 133-135 °C.
      Compound 11: X, X^1, X^2 = H, Q, Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
15
      m.p. 130-131°C.
      Compound 12: X = 6-F; X^1 = 7-F; X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 219-220°C.
      Compound 13: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q,
      Q^2 = H; Q^1 = 7-NO_2; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 210-212°C.
      Compound 14: X, X^1 = H; X^2 = 8-CH_3O; Q = 6-CH_3O;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 147-149°C.
      Compound 15: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
      Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 181-184°C.
      Compound 16: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H;
      Q = 5 - CH_3O; Q^1 = 6 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 7 - CH_3O; R, R<sub>5</sub> = H; m.p.
      152-153°C.
      Compound 17: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
      Q = 5-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 144.5-146°C.
      Compound 18: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
      Q = 7-NH_2; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 123-126°C.
30
```

```
Compound 19: x = 6 - CH_3O; x^1 = 7 - CH_3O; x^2 = H;
       Q = 7-C1; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_{5_1} = H; m.p. 187-189°C.
       Compound 20: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H;
       Q = 6 - CH_3O; Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; R = C_2H_5O;
       R_5 = H; m.p. 150-153°C.
       Compound 21: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H; Q = H;
       Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; m.p.
       138-140°C.
       Compound 22: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H;
10
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R = C_2H_5O; R_5 = H; m.p.
       140-142°C.
       Compound 23: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = H;
       Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; R = C_2H_5O; R_5 = H; m.p.
15
       161-164°C.
       Compound 24: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = H; Q^2 = 8-CH_3O; R, R_5 = H; m.p.
       159-161°C.
       Compound 25: X = H; X^1 = 7 - CH_3O; X^2 = 8 - CH_3O;
       Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R<sub>5</sub> = H; m.p.
20
       143-143.5°C.
       Compound 26: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O; Q^1 = 7-CH_3O; Q^2 = 8-CH_3O; R, R_5 = H; m.p.
       152-153°C.
      Compound 27: x = 6-CH_3O; x^1 = 7-CH_3O; x^2 = H;
25
      Q = 7-CH_3; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 169-170°C.
       Compound 28: X = 5-C1; X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 161-162°C.
      Compound 29: X = 6-C1; X^{1}, X^{2} = H; Q = 6-CH_{3}O;
      Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 144-145°C.
30
```

```
Compound 30: x = 6-CH_30; x^1 = 7-CH_30; x^2 = H;
          Q = 5 - CH_3O; Q^1 = 6 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
          m.p. 138.5-139°C.
          Compound 31: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = 5-OH; Q^1 = 6-CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H;
          m.p. 221-223°C.
          Compound 32: X = 5-CH_3; X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O;
          Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 174-175°C.
Compound 33: X = 6 - CH_3O; X^1 = 7 - CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = H;
10
          Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = 8 - CH_3O; R = CH_3O; R_5 = H;
          m.p. 138-140°C.
          Compound 34: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q,
          Q^1 = H; Q^2 = 8-CH_3O; R, R_5 = H; m.p. 204-205°C.
Compound 35: X = 6-CH_3O; X^1 = 7-CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q, Q^1,
15
          Q^2 = H; R = CH<sub>3</sub>O; R<sub>5</sub> = H; m.p. 162-165°C.
Compound 36: X = 6-CH<sub>3</sub>O; X<sup>1</sup> = 7-CH<sub>3</sub>O; X<sup>2</sup> = H; Q = 6-F;
          Q^1, Q^2 = H; R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; m.p. 155-157°C.
Compound 37: X = 6-N(CH_3)_2; X^1, X^2 = H; Q = 6-CH_3O;
          Q^1 = 7 - CH_3O; Q^2 = H; R, R_5 = H; amorphous.

Compound 38: X = 6 - CH_3O; X^1 = 7 - CH_3O; X^2 = H; Q = 6 - F; Q^1, Q^2 = H; R = CH_3O; R_5 = H; m.p. 195-197°C.
```

10

15

-63-

PREPARATION B

The procedure of Example 1A was repeated starting with the required materials to give the following intermediates:

Compound 39: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

20 Compound 40:
$$X = 6-CH_3O$$
; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$;

$$R_1 R_2 N = C_2 H_5 O(CH_2)_2 O(CH$$

Compound 41: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

30

-64-

Compound 42: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

Compound 43: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

Compound 44: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

20

25

-65-

Compound 45: $X = 6-CH_3O$; $X^1 = 7-CH_3O$; $X^2 = H$; $R_1R_2N =$

Compound 46: $X, X^1, X^2 = H, R_1R_2N = C_6H_{11}NH$; m.p. 85-89°C.

10

5

15

20

25

CLAIMS

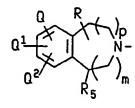
1. A compound of the formula

10

and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof wherein X and X^1 are each hydrogen, alkyl having one 15 to four carbon atoms, alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, bromo, iodo, nitro, amino, alkylamino having one to three carbon atoms, (CH₃)₂S⁰, aminomethyl, methylsulfinyl, dialkylaminomethyl having three to seven carbon atoms, methylthio, hydroxymethyl, benzoylamino, substituted 20 benzoylamino wherein said substituent is azido, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, chloro or trifluoromethyl, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon atoms, 4-methylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazino, piperidino. pyrrolidino, dialkylamino having two to six carbon atoms, 25 fluoro or chloro; X^2 is hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms; X and X^{I} together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy; R_{I} is alkoxylalkyl said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two to three carbon atoms, 30 cycloalkyl having three to seven carbon atoms, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl; R_2 is hydrogen, alkyl having one to eight carbon atoms or benzyl; R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form

35

(a) a moiety of the formula



wherein Q is hydrogen, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, hydroxy, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon atoms, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms, bromo, iodo, fluoro, chloro, nitro, morpholino, amino, alkylamino having one to three carbon atoms or dialkylamino having two to six carbon atoms, Q¹ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q² is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q¹ and Q² together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy, R is hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, m is an integer of 0-2, p is an integer of 1-2, R; is hydrogen or dialkoxybenzyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and R and R; together are alkylene having one to three

- (b) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-beta-carbol-2-yl
- (c) piperidino of the formula

20

30

35

wherein R₆ is pyridylmethoxy, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having from two to three carbon atoms or benzoxazol-2-

25 ylmethyl

- (d) octahydroisoindol-2-yl or
- (e) decahydroisoquinol-2-yl;

R, is

- (a) cycloalkyl having three to seven carbon atoms,
- (b) benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl,
- (c) aralkyl of the formula

wherein n is an integer of 1 or 0, W is 0, S or a chemical bond, A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Y is hydrogen, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, fluoro, chloro, bromo, bydroxy, benzyloxy, nitro, dimethylamino or amino, Y is hydrogen, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, chloro, fluoro, hydroxy or benzyloxy, Y is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Y and Y together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(d) aralkyl of the formula

- wherein R₇ is hydroxy, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms or C₆H₅(CH₂),-, <u>n</u> is 1, t is an integer of 0 or 1, A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q³ and Q⁴ are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q³ and Q⁴ together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,
- (e) pyridylalkyl said alkyl having from one to four carbon atoms,
 - (f) alkoxyalkyl said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two the three carbon atoms,
 - (g) indolylalkyl of the formula

30

35

25

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(h) tetrahydronaphthalene of the formula

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(i) aralkanol of the formula

10

wherein W is O, S or a chemical bond and Q^3 is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms,

- (j) 2,3-dihydro-2-hydroxyinden-1-yl,
- (k) aracycloalkyl of the formula

20

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(1) indene of the formula

$$Q^4$$

wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(m) naphthyl or

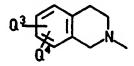
20

30

(n) 1-methylpyrrol-2-yl;

 R_4 is hydrogen or alkyl having one to eight carbon atoms, and R_3 and R_4 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form

(a) a tetrahydro isoquinoline of the formula



- wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,
 - (b) piperidino of the formula

wherein $R_{\rm l}$ is benzyl, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having two to three carbon atoms or alkyl sulfonamide of the formula

- 25 wherein R, is alkyl having from one to four carbon atoms,
 - (c) 3-methyl-3-phenylpiperidino or
 - (d) piperazino of the formula

wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl having from two to six carbon atoms, acyl having one to six carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy carbonyl having three to six carbon atoms, furoyl, benzoxazol-2-yl, pyrimid-2-yl or benzodioxan-2-carbonyl.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and X^1 are each alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1

and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

wherein Q^1 is alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, R and R₅ are each hydrogen, p is 1 and m is 0, R₅ is aralkyl of the formula

15

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each methoxy, n is 0, W is a chemical bond and A is ethylene and R, is hydrogen.

- 3. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 5-hydroxy, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 2-methoxy and Y is 3-methoxy.
- 4. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y² is 4-methoxy.
- 5. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 2-methoxy and Y is 3-methoxy.
 - 6. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q and Q^2 are each hydrogen, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, Y is hydrogen, Y^1 is 3-methoxy and Y^2 is 4-methoxy.
- 7. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 5-methoxy, Q^1 is 6-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y is 4-methoxy.
- 8. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is 2-bromo, Y^1 is 4-methoxy and Y^2 is 5-methoxy.

- 9. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y² is 4-methoxy.
- 10. The compound of claim 2, wherein X is 6-methoxy, 5 X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Q^2 is hydrogen, Y is hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y² is 4-methoxy.
 - 11. A compound of claim 1, wherein X^1 and X^2 are each hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

15

wherein Q and Q^1 are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q^2 is hydrogen, R and R, are each hydrogen, p is 1 and m is 0, R, is aralkyl of the formula

20

wherein Y^2 is hydrogen, \underline{n} is 0, W is a chemical bond and A is ethylene and R_4 is hydrogen.

- 12. The compound of claim 11, wherein X is 5-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Y is 2-chloro and Y^1 is hydrogen.
- 13. The compound of claim 11, wherein X is 5-chloro, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^i 7-methoxy, Y is 2-chloro and Yⁱ is hydrogen.
 - 14. The compound of claim 11, wherein X is 5-methyl, Q is 6-methoxy, Q 1 is 7-methoxy, Y is 3-methoxy and Y 1 is 4-methoxy.
- 15. The compound of claim 11, wherein X is 6-dimethyl-35 amino, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^1 is 4-methoxy.

16. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and X^1 are each alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

5

10

wherein Q^2 is hydrogen, R_5 is hydrogen and \underline{p} is 1-2, R_3 is aralkyl of the formula

- wherein Y and Y¹ are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Y^2 is hydrogen, \underline{n} is 0, W is a chemical bond, A is ethylene and R₄ is hydrogen.
 - 17. The compound of claim 16, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q and Q^1 are each hydrogen, p is 1, R is methoxy, m is 0, Y is 2-methoxy and Y^1 is 3-methoxy.
 - 18. The compound of claim 16, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^{1} is 7-methoxy, Q and Q^{1} are each hydrogen, \underline{p} is 2, R is hydrogen, \underline{m} is 0, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^{1} is 4-methoxy.
- 19. The compound of claim 16, wherein X is 6-methoxy, 30 X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-amino, Q^1 is

hydrogen, R is hydrogen, m is 0, p is 1, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^1 is 4-methoxy.

20. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and X^1 are each alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

10

wherein Q and Q^1 are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q^2 is hydrogen, R and R₅ are each hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, R₃ is aralkyl of the formula

wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, R_7 is methoxy, \underline{n} is 1, \underline{A} is methylene and R_4 is hydrogen.

21. The compound of claim 20, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 7-methoxy, Q^1 is 8-methoxy, Q^3 is 2-methoxy and Q^4 is 4-methoxy.

22. A compound of claim 1, wherein X and X^1 are each alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, X^2 is hydrogen, R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

30

$$Q^{1} \xrightarrow{R} P_{p}$$

$$Q^{2} \xrightarrow{R} P_{m}$$

35

20

wherein Q^1 and Q^2 are each hydrogen, R_5 is hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, R_3 is aralkyl of the formula

wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, R_7 is methoxy, \underline{n} is 1, A is methylene and R_4 is hydrogen.

10 23. The compound of claim 22, wherein X is 6-methoxy, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-fluoro, R is methoxy, Q^3 is 2-methoxy and Q^4 is 3-methoxy.

24. A compound of claim 1, wherein X¹ is alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, X² is hydrogen, R₁ and R₂ when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a moiety of the formula

wherein Q and Q¹ are each alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q² is hydrogen, p is 1, m is 0, R_3 is aralkyl of the formula

30 wherein Y^2 is hydrogen, <u>n</u> is 0, W is a chemical bond, A is ethylene and R_4 is hydrogen.

25. The compound of claim 24, wherein X is 6-chloro, X^1 is 7-methoxy, Q is 6-methoxy, Q^1 is 7-methoxy, R and R_5 are each hydrogen, Y is 3-methoxy and Y^1 is 4-methoxy.

35 26. A method of inhibiting a P-glycoprotein in a mammal in need of such treatment which comprises adminis-

tering to said mammal a P-glycoprotein inhibiting amount of a compound according to claim 1.

- 27. A method of claim 26, wherein the mammal is a human suffering from cancer and said compound is administered before, with or after the administration to said human of an anticancer effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent.
- 28. A pharmaceutical composition for administration to a mammal which comprises a P-glycoprotein inhibiting amount of a compound of claim 1, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, optionally, an anticancer effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent.
 - 29. A process for preparing a compound of the formula

and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof wherein X and X^1 are each hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms, alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms, bromo, nitro, iodo, methylsulfinyl, $(CH_3)_2S^{\oplus}$, amino, alkylamino having one to three carbon atoms, methylthio, aminomethyl, dialkylaminomethyl having three to seven carbon atoms, hydroxymethyl, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazino, benzoylamino, substituted benzoylamino wherein substituent is azido, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, chloro or trifluoromethyl, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon 30 atoms, 4-methylpiperizino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, dialkylamino having two to six carbon atoms, fluoro or chloro; X^2 is hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to four carbon atoms; X and X^1 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy; R_1 is cycloalkyl having 35 three to seven carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two to three carbon atoms, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or

benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl; R_2 is hydrogen, alkyl having one to eight carbon atoms or benzyl; R_1 and R_2 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form

(a) a moiety of the formula

5

10

wherein Q is hydrogen, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, hydroxy, alkanoylamino having two to four carbon atoms, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms, bromo, iodo, fluoro, chloro, nitro, amino, morpholino, alkylamino having one to three carbon atoms or dialkylamino having two to six carbon atoms, Q¹ is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q² is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, Q¹ and Q² together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy, R is hydrogen, alkyl having one to four carbon atoms or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, m is an integer of 0-2, p is an integer of 1-2, R, is hydrogen or dialkoxybenzyl said alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and R and R, together are alkylene having one to three

- (b) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-beta-carbol-2-yl,
- (c) piperidino of the formula

30

35

wherein R_6 is pyridylmethoxy, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having from two to three carbon atoms or benzoxazol-2-ylmethyl

- (d) actahydroisoindol-2-yl or
- (e) decahydroisoquinol-2-yl;

R₃ is

- (a) cycloalkyl having three to seven carbon atoms,
- (b) benzodioxan-2-ylmethyl,
- (c) aralkyl of the formula

5

25

wherein n is an integer of 1 or 0, W is 0, S or a chemical bond, A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Y is hydrogen, alkyl having one to three carbon atoms, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, fluoro, chloro, bromo, hydroxy, benzyloxy, nitro, dimethylamino or amino, Y is hydrogen, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms, chloro, fluoro, hydroxy or benzyloxy, Y is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Y and Y together are ethylene-dioxy or methylenedioxy,

(d) aralkyl of the formula

wherein R_7 is hydroxy, alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms or $C_6H_5(CH_2)_1$, n is 1, <u>t</u> is an integer of 0 or 1, A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

- (e) pyridylalkyl said alkyl having from one to four carbon atoms,
- 30 (f) alkoxyalkyl said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkyl having two to three carbon atoms,

(g) indolylalkyl of the formula

5

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q³ and Q⁴ are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q³ and Q⁴ together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(h) tetrahydronaphthalene of the formula

15

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylene-20 dioxy,

(i) aralkanol of the formula

25

wherein W is O, S or a chemical bond and Q^3 is hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms,

- (j) 2,3-dihydro-2-hydroxyinden-1-yl,
- (k) aracylcoalkyl of the formula

30

35

wherein A is alkylene having one to four carbon atoms, Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,

(1) indene of the formula

- wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,
 - (m) naphthyl or
 - (n) 1-methylpyrrol-2-yl;
- R_4 is hydrogen or alkyl having one to eight carbon atoms, and R_3 and R_4 when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form
 - (a) a tetrahydro isoquinoline of the formula

- wherein Q^3 and Q^4 are each hydrogen or alkoxy having one to three carbon atoms and Q^3 and Q^4 together are ethylenedioxy or methylenedioxy,
 - (b) piperidino of the formula

wherein $R_{\rm s}$ is benzyl, alkoxyalkyleneoxy said alkoxy having from one to three carbon atoms and said alkylene having two to three carbon atoms or alkyl sulfonamide of the formula

5

wherein R, is alkyl having from one to four carbon atoms,

10

(c) 3-methyl-3-phenylpiperidino or(d) piperazino of the formula

15

wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl having from two to six carbon atoms, acyl having one to six carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy carbonyl having three to six carbon atoms, furoyl, benzoxazol-2-yl, pyrimid-2-yl or benzodioxan-2-20 carbonyl, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

25

wherein $R_1,\ R_2,\ X,\ X^I$ and X^2 are defined with a compound of the formula

30

R₃R₄NH

where R₃ and R₄ are defined in a reaction-inert solvent containing one equivalent of an amine-acid scavenger at a reaction temperature of 100-200°C until the reaction is substantially complete.

International Application N

		ECT MATTER (If several classifica				
-	to International Patent . 5 CO7D401/ CO7D413/	1 Classification (IPC) or to both Natio 04; C07D403/04 14; A61K31/505	1; CO7	a IPC /D405/14;	CO:	70401/14
II. FIELDS	SEARCHED					
		Minimum D	ocumentation Search	ed?		
Classificat	don System		Classification 8	iymbols		
Int.Cl	. 5	C07D				
		Documentation Searchest to the Extent that such Docum				
		D TO BE RELEVANT				
Category °	Citation of Do	ocument, 11 with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relev	ant passages 12		Relevant to Claim No.13
X	vol. 28 pages 12	OF MEDICINAL CHEMIS, 1985, WASHINGTON 2 - 17; EN ET AL.: '2-(beta-		INO)- and		1,26-29
	4-(beta- PHOSPHOI cited in	-ARYLETHYLAMINO)QUIN DIESTERASE INHIBITOR the application PAGE 12, PAGES 15 TO	AZOLINES as S'	,		
A	28 June	the application	BECKMAN INT	ERCREDIT)		1,26-29
A	FR,A,2 3 see clat	889 614. (SYNTHELABO)	1 December	1978		1,26-29
					1	
"A" does	sidered to be of particulier document but publis up date ument which may throw th is cited to establish to tion or other special res unsent referring to an o er means ument published prior to than the priority date	eral state of the art which is not iar relevance thed on or after the international doubts on priority claim(s) or he publication date of another uson (as specified) ral disclosure, use, exhibition or to the international filing date but	or priorit dited to u invention "X" document cannot be involve su "Y" document cannot be document ments, su in the art.	of particular relevance considered novel or ca n inventive step of particular relevance considered to involve its combined with one ch combination being o	ict with the e or theory i e; the cisim annot be con e; the cisim an inventive or more oth obvious to a	application but underlying the ed invention underlying the divention es tinvention es step when the er such docu- person skilled
IV. CERTIF		a International Commit	D-1-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-	elling of this Reason of	mal Caract	Parat
vals of the A	Actual Completion of th 19 FEBRU		Date of M	of this Internation 0 6. 03. 92		мероп
International	Searching Authority		Signature	of Authorized Officer	1	7
	EUROPEAL	N PATENT OFFICE	FR	ANCOIS J.C.	H	Jugo.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1965)

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9107254 SA 54158

This amore lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on.

The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 19/02/92

CN-A- 1033380 14-06-89 WO-A- 8905297 15-06-89 JP-T- 2502462 09-08-90	Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date	
R-A-2389614 01-12-78 None	EP-A-0322133	28-06-89	CN-A- WO-A-	1033380 8905297	14-06-89 15-06-89	
	FR-A-2389614	01-12-78	None			